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"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—*Washington.*

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Protest of the President.

[CONCLUDED FROM OUR LAST.]

The custody of the public property, under such regulations as may be prescribed by legislative authority, has always been considered an appropriate function of the Executive Department, in this and all other Governments. In accordance with this principle, every species of property belonging to the United States, (excepting that which is in the use of the several co-ordinate Departments of the Government, as means to aid them in performing their appropriate functions,) is in charge of officers appointed by the President, whether it be lands, or buildings, or merchandise, or provisions, or clothing or arms and munitions of war. The superintendents and keepers of the whole, are appointed by the President, responsible to him, and removable at his will.

Public money is but a species of public property. It cannot be raised by taxation or customs, nor brought into the Treasury in any other way, except by the law; but whenever or howsoever obtained, its custody always has been, and always must be, unless the constitution be changed, entrusted to the Executive Department. No officer can be created by Congress, for the purpose of taking charge of it, whose appointment would not, by the constitution, at once devolve on the President, and who would not be responsible to him for the faithful performance of his duties. The legislative power may undoubtedly bind him and the President, by any laws they may think proper to enact; they may prescribe in what place particular portions of the public money shall be kept, and for what reason it shall be removed, as they may direct that supplies for the army or navy shall be kept in particular stores; and it will be the duty of the President to see that the law is faithfully executed—yet will the custody remain in the Executive Department of the Government. Were the Congress to assume, with or without a legislative act, the power of appointing officers, independently of the President, to take the charge and custody of the public property contained in the military and naval arsenals, magazines, and store-houses, it is believed that such an act would be regarded by all as a palpable usurpation of Executive power, subversive of the form as well as the fundamental principles of our Government. But where is the difference in principle, whether the public property be in form of arms, munitions of war, and supplies, or in gold and silver, or bank notes? None can be perceived—none is believed to exist. Congress cannot, therefore, take out of the hands of the Executive Department, the custody of the public property or money, without an assumption of Executive power, and a subversion of the first principles of the constitution.

The Congress of the United States have never passed an act imperatively directing that the public moneys shall be kept in any particular place or places. From the origin of the Government to the year 1816, the statute book was wholly silent on the subject. In 1789, a Treasurer was created, subordinate to the Secretary of the Treasury, and through him to the President. He was required to give bond, safely to keep, and faithfully to disburse, the public moneys, without any direction as to the manner or places in which they should be kept. By reference to the practice of the Government, it is found, that, from its first organization, the Secretary of the Treasury, acting under the supervision of the President, designated the places in which the public moneys should be kept, and especially directed all transfers from place to place. This practice was continued, with the silent acquiescence of Congress, from 1789 down to 1816, and, although many banks were selected and discharged, and although portions of the moneys were first placed in the State Banks, and then in the former Bank of the United States, and, upon the dissolution of that, were again transferred to the State Banks, no legislation was thought necessary by Congress; and all the operations were originated and perfected by Executive authority. The Secretary of the Treasury, responsible to the President, and, with his approbation, made contracts and arrangements in relation to the whole subject-matter, which was thus entirely committed to the direction of the President, under his responsibilities to the American people, and to those who were authorized to impeach and punish him for any breach of this important trust.

The act of 1816, establishing the Bank of the United States, directed the deposites of public money to be made in that Bank and its Branches, in places in which the said Bank and Branches thereof may be established, "unless the Secretary of the Treasury should otherwise order and direct;" in which event, he was required to give his reasons to Congress. This was but a continuation of his pre-existing powers, as the head of an Executive Department, to direct where the deposites should be made, with the superadded obligation of giving his reasons to Congress for making them elsewhere than in the Bank of the United States and its Branches. It is not to be considered that this provision in any degree altered the relation between the Secretary of the Treasury and the President, as the responsible head of the Executive Department, or released the latter from his constitutional obligation to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed." On the contrary, it increased his responsibilities, by adding another to the long list of laws which it was his duty to carry into effect.

It would be an extraordinary result, if, because the person charged by law with a public duty, is one of the Secretaries, it were less the duty of the President to see that law faithfully executed, than other laws enjoining duties upon subordinate officers or private citizens. If there be any difference, it would seem that the obligation is the stronger in relation to the former, because the neglect is in his presence, and the remedy at hand.

It cannot be doubted that it was the legal duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to order and direct the deposites of the public money to be made elsewhere than in the Bank of the United States, *whenever sufficient reasons existed for making the change.* If, in such a case, he neglected or refused to act, he would neglect or refuse to execute the law. What would then be the sworn duty of the President? Could he say that the Constitution did not bind him to see the law faithfully executed, because it was one of his Secretaries, and not himself, upon whom the service was specially imposed? Might he not be asked whether there was any such limitation to his obligations prescribed in the Constitution? Whether he is not equally bound to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, whether they impose duties on the highest officer of the State, or the lowest subordinate in any of the Departments? Might he not be told, that it was for the sole purpose of causing all executive officers, from the highest to the lowest, faithfully to perform the service required of them by law, that the people of the United States have made him their Chief Magistrate, and the Constitution has clothed him with the entire Executive powers of this Government. The principles implied in these questions appear too plain to need elucidation.

But here, also, we have a cotemporaneous construction of the act, which shows that it was not understood as in any way changing the relations between the President and the Secretary of the Treasury, or as placing the latter out of Executive control, even in relation to the deposites of the public money. Nor on this point are we left to any equivocal testimony. The documents of the Treasury Department show that the Secretary of the Treasury did apply to the President, and obtained his approbation and sanction to the original transfer of the public deposites to the present Bank of the United States, and did carry the measure into effect in obedience to his decision. They also show that transfers of the public deposites from the Branches of the Bank of the United States to State Banks, at Chillicothe, Cincinnati, and Louisville, in 1819, were made with the approbation of the President, and by his authority. They show, that upon all important questions appertaining to his department, whether they related to the public deposites or other matters, it was the constant practice of the Secretary of the Treasury to obtain for his acts the approval and sanction of the President.

These acts, and the principles on which they were founded, were known to all the departments of the Government, to Congress, and the country; and, until very recently, appear never to have been called in question.

Thus it was settled by the Constitution, the laws, and the whole practice of the Government, that the entire Executive power is vested in the President of the U. States; that, as incident to that power, the right of appointing and removing those officers who are to aid him in the execution of the laws, with such restrictions only as the Constitution prescribes, is vested in the President; that the Secretary of the Treasury is one of those officers; that the custody of the public property and money is an Executive function, which, in relation to the money, has always been exercised through the Secretary of the Treasury and his subordinates; that, in the performance of these duties, he is subject to the supervision and control of the President, and in all important measures having relation to them, consults the Chief Magistrate, and obtains his approval and sanction; that the law establishing the bank did not, as it could not, change the relation between the President and the Secretary, did not release the former from his obligation to see the law faithfully executed, nor the latter from the President's supervision and control; that afterwards, and before, the Secretary did in fact consult, and obtain the sanction of the President, to transfers and removals of the public deposites; and that all departments of the Government, and the nation itself, approved or acquiesced in these acts and principles, as in strict conformity with our Constitution and laws.

During the last year, the approaching termination, according to the provisions of its charter, and the solemn decision of the American people, of the Bank of the United States, made it expedient, and its exposed abuses and corruptions made it, in my opinion, the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, to place the moneys of the United States in other depositories. The Secretary did not concur in that opinion, and declined giving the necessary order and direction. So glaring were the abuses and corruptions of the bank, so evident its fixed purpose to persevere in them, and so palpable its design, by its money and power, to control the Government and change its character, that I deemed it the imperative duty of the executive authority, by the exertion of every power confided to it by the Constitution and laws, to check its career, and lessen its ability to do mischief, even in the painful alternative of dismissing the Head of one of the Departments. At the time the removal was made, other causes sufficient to justify it existed, but, if they had not, the Secretary would have been dismissed for this cause only.

His place I supplied by one whose opinions were well known to me, and whose frank expression of them, in another situation, and whose generous sacrifices of interest and feeling, when unexpectedly called to the station he now occupies, ought forever to have shielded his motives from suspicion, and his character from reproach. In accordance with the opinions long before expressed by him, he proceeded, with my sanction, to make arrangements for depositing the moneys of the United States in other safe institutions.

The resolution of the Senate, as originally framed, and as passed, if it refers to these acts, pre-supposes a right in that body to interfere with this exercise of executive power. If the principle be once admitted, it is not difficult to perceive where it may end. If, by a mere denunciation, like this resolution, the President should ever be induced to act, in a matter of official duty, contrary to the honest convictions of his own mind, in compliance with the wishes of the Senate, the constitutional independence of the Executive Department would be as effectually destroyed, and its power as effectually transferred to the Senate, as if that end had been accomplished by an amendment to the Constitution. But if the Senate have a right to interfere with the executive power, they have also the right to make that interference effective; and if the assertion of the power implied in the resolution be silently acquiesced in, we may reasonably apprehend that it will be followed, at some future day, by an attempt at actual enforcement. The Senate may refuse, except on the condition that he will surrender his opinion to their's, and obey their will, to perform their own constitutional functions; to pass the necessary laws; to sanction appropriations proposed by the House of Representatives, and to confirm proper nominations made by the President. It has already been maintained (and it is not conceivable that the resolution of the Senate can be based on any other principle) that the Secretary of the Treasury is the officer of Congress, and independent of the President; that the President has no right to control him, and consequently none to remove him. With the same propriety, and on similar grounds, may the Secretary of State, the Secretaries of War and the Navy, and the Postmaster General, each in succession, be declared independent of the President, the subordinates of Congress, and removable only with the concurrence of the Senate. Followed to its consequences, this principle will be found effectually to destroy one co-ordinate department of the Government, to concentrate in the hands of the Senate the whole executive power, and to leave the President as powerless as he would be useless—the shadow of authority after the substance had departed.

The time and the occasion which have called forth the resolution of the Senate, seem to impose upon me an additional obligation not to pass it over in silence. Nearly forty-five years had the President exercised, without a question as to his rightful authority, those powers, for the recent assumption of which he is now denounced. The vicissitudes of peace and war had attended our Government; violent parties, watchful to take advantage of any seeming usurpation on the part of the Executive, had distracted our councils; frequent removals, or forced resignations, in every sense tantamount to removals, had been made of the Secretary and other officers of the Treasury; and yet, in no one instance is it known, that any man, whether patriot or partisan, had raised his voice against it, as a violation of the Constitution. The expediency and justice of such changes, in reference to public officers of all grades, have frequently been the topics of discussion; but the constitutional right of the President to appoint, control, and remove the head of the Treasury, as well as all other departments, seems to have been universally conceded. And what is the occasion upon which other principles have been first officially asserted? The Bank of the U. States, a great moneyed monopoly, had attempted to obtain a renewal of its charter, by controlling the elections of the People, and the action of the Government. The use of its corporate funds and power in that attempt, was fully disclosed; and it was made known to the President that the corporation was putting in train the same course of measures, with the view of making another experiment, through an interference in the elections of the people, to control public opinion, and force the Government to yield to its demands. This, with its corruption of the press, its violation of its charter, its exclusion of the Government Directors from its proceedings, its neglect of duty, and arrogant pretensions, made it, in the opinion of the President, incompatible with the public interest and the safety of our institutions, that it should be longer employed as the fiscal agent of the Treasury. A Secretary of the Treasury, appointed in the recess of the Senate, who had not been confirmed by that body, and whom the President might, or might not, at his pleasure, nominate to them, refused to do what his superior in the Executive Department considered the most imperative of his duties, and became, in fact, however innocent his motive, the protector of the Bank. And on this occasion, it is discovered, for the first time, that those who framed the Constitution misunderstood it; that the first Congress, and all its successors, have been under a delusion; that the practice of near forty-five years, is but a continued usurpation; that the Secretary of the Treasury is not responsible to the President; and that to remove him is a violation of the Constitution and laws, for which the President deserves to stand forever dishonored on the journal of the Senate.

There are also some other circumstances connected with the discussion and passage of the resolution, to which I feel it to be, not only my right, but my duty, to refer. It appears by the journal of the Senate, that, among the twenty-six Senators who voted for the resolution on its final passage, and who had supported it in debate in its original form, were one of the Senators from the State of Maine, the two Senators from New-Jersey, and one of the Senators from Ohio. It also appears by the same journal, and by the files of the Senate, that the Legislatures of these States had severally expressed their opinions in respect to the Executive proceedings drawn in question before the Senate.

The two branches of the Legislature of the Senate of Maine, on the 25th of January, 1834, passed a preamble and series of resolutions in the following words:

"Whereas, at an early period after the election of Andrew Jackson to the Presidency, in accordance with the sentiments which he had uniformly expressed, the attention of Congress was called to the constitutionality and expediency of the renewal of the charter of the U. States Bank: And whereas, the Bank has transcended its chartered limits in the management of its business transactions, and has abandoned the object of its creation, by wielding its power and influence to embarrass the administration of the General Government, and by bringing insolvency and distress upon the commercial community: And whereas, the public security from such an institution consists less in its present pecuniary capacity to discharge its liabilities than in the fidelity with which the trusts reposed in it have been executed. And whereas, the abuse and misapplication of the powers conferred have destroyed the confidence of the public in the officers of the Bank, and demonstrated that such powers endanger the stability of republican institutions:—Therefore, *Resolved*, That in the removal of the public deposites from the Bank of the U. States, as well as in the manner of their removal, we recognise in the administration an adherence to constitutional rights, and the performance of a public duty.

Resolved, That this Legislature entertain the same opinion as heretofore expressed by the preceding Legislatures of the State, that the Bank of the U. States ought not to be rechartered.

Resolved, That the Senators of this state in the Congress of the U. States, be instructed and the Representatives be requested, to oppose the restoration of the deposites and the renewal of the charter of the U. States Bank."

On the 11th of January, 1834, the House of Assembly and Council composing the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, passed a preamble and a series of resolutions in the following words:

"Whereas the present crisis in our public affairs calls for a decided expression of the voice of the people of this state; and whereas we consider it the undoubted right of the Legislature of the several states to instruct those who represent their interests in the councils of the nation in all matters which intimately concern the public weal, and may affect the happiness or well being of the people: Therefore

1. *Be it Resolved by the Council and General Assembly of this State*, That while we acknowledge with feelings of devout gratitude, our obligations to the Great Ruler of all nations for his mercies to us, as a people, that we have been preserved alike from foreign war, from the evils of internal commotions, and the machinations of designing and ambitious men who would prostrate the fair fabric of our Union; that we ought, nevertheless, to humble ourselves in His presence, and implore His aid for the perpetuation of our republican institutions, and for a continuance of that unexampled prosperity which our country has hitherto enjoyed.

2. *Resolved*, That we have undiminished confidence in the integrity and firmness of the venerable patriot, who now fills the distinguished post of Chief Magistrate of this nation, and whose purity of purpose and elevated motives have so often received the unqualified approbation of a large majority of his fellow-citizens.

3. *Resolved*, That we view with agitation and alarm the existence of a great moneyed incorporation, which threatens to embarrass the operations of the Government, and by means of its unbounded influence upon the currency of the country, to scatter distress and ruin throughout the community; and that we, therefore, solemnly believe that the present Bank of the U. States ought not to be rechartered.

4. *Resolved*, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our members of the House of Representatives be requested to sustain, by their votes and influence, the course adopted by the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Taney, in relation to the Bank of the U. States, and the deposites of the Government moneys, believing, as we do, the course of the Secretary to have been constitutional, and that the public good required its adoption.

5. *Resolved*, That the Governor be requested to forward a copy of the above resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives from this State in the Congress of the U. States."

On the 21st day of February last, the Legislature of the same State, reiterated the opinions and instructions before given, by joint resolutions, in the following words:

"*Resolved, by the Council and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey*, That they do adhere to the resolutions passed by them on the 11th day of January last, relative to the President of the U. States, the Bank of the U. States, and the course of Mr. Taney in removing the Government deposites.

Resolved, That the Legislature of New Jersey have not seen any reason to depart from such resolutions since the passage thereof; and it is their wish that they should receive from our Senators and Representatives of this State in the Congress of the U. States, that attention and obedience which are due to the opinion of a sovereign State, openly expressed in its Legislative capacity."

On the 2d of January, 1834, the Senate and House of Representatives composing the Legislature of Ohio, passed a preamble and resolutions in the following words:

"Whereas there is reason to believe that the Bank of the U. States will attempt to obtain a renewal of its charter at the present session of Congress: And whereas it is abundantly evident that said Bank has exercised powers derogatory to the spirits of our free institutions, and dangerous to the liberties of these U. States: And whereas, there is just reason to doubt the constitutional power of Congress to grant acts of incorporation for banking purposes out of the District of Columbia: And whereas, we believe the proper disposal of the public lands to be of the utmost importance to the people of these U. States, and that honor and good faith require their equitable distribution:—Therefore

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That we consider the removal of the public deposites from the Bank of the U. States as required by the best interests of our country, and that a proper sense of public duty imperiously demanded that that institution should be no longer used as a depository of the public funds.

Resolved, also, That we view with decided disapprobation, the renewed attempts in Congress to secure the passage of the bill providing for the disposal of the public domain upon the principles proposed by Mr. Clay, inasmuch as we believe that such a law would be unequal in its operations, and unjust in its results.

Resolved, also, That we heartily approve of the principles set forth in the late veto message upon that subject, and,

Resolved, That our Senators be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to use their influence to prevent the re-chartering of the Bank of the U. States; to sustain the administration in its removal of the public deposites; and to oppose the passage of a land bill containing the principles adopted in the act upon that subject; passed at the last session of Congress.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to transmit copies of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives."

It is thus seen that four Senators have declared by their votes that the President, in the late Executive proceedings in relation to the revenue, had been guilty of the impeachable offence of "assuming upon himself authority and power not conferred by the constitution and laws, but in derogation of both," whilst the Legislatures of their respective states had deliberately approved those very proceedings, as consistent with the constitution, and demanded by the public good. If these four votes had been given in accordance with the sentiments of the Legislatures, as above expressed, there would have been but twenty-four votes out of forty-six for censuring the President, and the unprecedented record of his conviction could not have been placed upon the journals of the Senate.

In thus referring to the resolutions and instruction of the State Legislatures, I disclaim and repudiate all authority or design to interfere with the responsibility due [illegible] consciences, their constituents and their country. The facts now stated, belong to the history of these proceedings, and are important to the just development of the principles and interests involved in them, as well as the proper vindication of the Executive Department; and with that view, and that view only are they here made the topic of remark.

The dangerous tendency of the doctrine which denies to the President the power of supervising, directing, and removing the Secretary of the Treasury, in like manner with other Executive officers would soon be manifest in practice were the doctrine to be established. The President is the direct representative of the American people, but the Secretaries are not. If the Secretary of the Treasury be independent of the President in the execution of the law, then is there no direct responsibility to the People in that important branch of this government, to which is committed the care of the national finances. And it is in the power of the Bank of the U. States, or any other corporation or body of men, or individuals, if a Secretary shall be found to accord with them in opinion, or can be induced in practice to promote their views, to control through him, the whole action of the government, (so far as it is exercised by his Department,) in defiance of the Chief Magistrate elected by the people and responsible to them.

But the evil tendency of the particular doctrine adverted to, though sufficiently serious, would be as nothing in comparison with the pernicious consequences which would inevitably flow from the approbation and allowance by the people, and the practice by the Senate, of the unconstitutional power of arraigning and censuring the official conduct of the Executive, in the manner recently pursued.—Such proceedings are eminently calculated to unsettle the foundations of the Government; to disturb the harmonious action of its different Departments, and to break down the checks and balances by which the wisdom of its framers sought to ensure its stability and usefulness.

The honest differences of opinion which occasionally exist between the Senate and the President, in regard to matters in which both are obliged to participate, are sufficiently embarrassing. But if the course recently adopted by the Senate shall hereafter be frequently pursued, it is not only obvious that the harmony of the relations between the President and the Senate will be destroyed, but that other and graver effects will ultimately ensue. If the censures of the Senate be submitted to by the President, the confidence of the People in his ability and virtue, and the character and usefulness of his administration, will soon be at an end, and the real power of the Government will fall into the hands of a body, holding their offices for long terms, not elected by the People, and not to them directly responsible. If, on the other hand, the illegal censures of the Senate should be resisted by the President, collisions and angry controversies might ensue, discreditable in their progress, and in the end compelling the People to adopt the conclusion, either that their Chief Magistrate was unworthy of their respect, or that the Senate was chargeable with calumny and injustice. Either of these results would impair public confidence in the perfection of the system, and lead to serious alterations of its frame work, or to the practical abandonment of some of its provisions.

The influence of such proceedings on the other departments of the Government, and more especially on the States, could not fail to be extensively pernicious.—When the judges in the last resort of official misconduct, themselves overleap the bounds of their authority, as prescribed by the constitution, what general disregard of its provisions might not their example be expected to produce? And who does not perceive that such contempt of the federal constitution, by one of its most important departments, would hold out the strongest temptation to resistance on the part of the State sovereignties, whenever they shall suppose their just rights to have been invaded? Thus shall all the independent departments of the Government, and the States which compose our confederated Union, instead of attending to their appropriate duties, and leaving those who may offend, to be reclaimed or punished in the manner pointed out in the constitution, would fall to mutual crimination and recrimination, and give to the people confusion and anarchy, instead of law; until at length some form of aristocratic power would be established on the ruins of the constitution, or the States be broken into separate communities.

Far be it from me to charge, or to insinuate, that the present Senate of the U. States intend, in the most distant way, to encourage such a result. It is not of their motives or designs, but only of the tendency of their acts, that it is my duty to speak. It is, if possible, to make Senators themselves sensible of the danger which lurks under the precedent set in their resolution; and at any rate to perform my duty, as the responsible Head of one of the co-equal Departments of the Government, that I have been compelled to point out the consequences to which the discussion and passage of the resolution may lead, if the tendency of the measure be not checked in its inception.

[illegible] have been charged; to those who may be called to succeed me in it; to the Representatives of the people, whose constitutional prerogative has been unlawfully assumed; to the people and to the States; and to the constitution they have established; that I should not permit its provisions to be broken down by such an attack on the Executive Department, with-

off at least some effort "to preserve, protect, and defend" them. With this view, and for the reasons which have been stated, I do hereby solemnly PROTEST against the aforementioned proceedings of the Senate, as unauthorized by the constitution, contrary to its spirit and to several of its express provisions; subversive of distribution of powers of government which it has ordained and established, destructive of the checks and safe guards by which those powers were intended, on the one hand, to be controlled, and on the other to be protected; and calculated by their immediate and collateral effects, by their character and tendency, to concentrate in the hands of a body not directly amenable to the people, a degree of influence and power dangerous to their liberties and fatal to the constitution of their choice.

The resolution of the Senate contains an imputation upon my private as well as upon my public character, and as it must stand forever on their journals, I cannot close this substitute for that defence which I have not been allowed to present in the ordinary form, without remarking that I have lived in vain, if it be necessary to enter into a formal vindication of my character and purposes, from such an imputation. In vain do I bear upon my person enduring memorials of that contest in which American liberty was purchased—in vain have I since periled property, fame and life, in defence of the rights and privileges so dearly bought—in vain am I now without a personal aspiration, or the hope of individual advantage, encountering responsibilities and dangers, from which, by mere inactivity, in relation to a single point, I might have been exempt—if any serious doubts can be entertained as to the purity of my purposes and motives. If I had been ambitious I should have sought an alliance with that powerful institution, which even now aspires to no divided empire. If I had been venal, I should have sold myself to its designs—had I preferred personal comfort and official ease to the performance of my arduous duty, I should have ceased to molest it. In the history of conquerors, and usurpers, never, in the fire of youth, nor in the vigor of manhood, could I find an attraction to lure me from the path of duty, and now I shall scarcely find an inducement to commence their career of ambition, when grey hairs, and a decaying frame, instead of inviting to toil and battle, call me to the contemplation of other worlds, where conquerors cease to be honored, and usurpers expiate their crimes.

The only ambition I can feel, is to acquit myself to Him to whom I must soon render an account of my stewardship; to serve my fellow-men, and live respected and honored in the history of my country. No; the ambition which leads me on, is an anxious desire and a fixed determination, to return to the people, unimpaired, the sacred trust they have confided to my charge—to heal the wounds of the Constitution, and preserve it from future violation; to persuade my countrymen, so far as I may, that it is not in a splendid Government, supported by powerful monopolies and aristocratical establishments, that they will find happiness, or their liberties protection; but in a plain system, void of pomp—protecting all and granting favors to none—dispensing its blessings like the dews of Heaven, unseen and unfelt, save in the freshness and beauty they contribute to produce. It is such a Government that the genius of our people requires—such an one only under which our States may remain for ages to come, united, prosperous, and free. If the Almighty Being who has hitherto sustained and protected me, will but vouchsafe to make my feeble powers instrumental to such a result, I shall anticipate with pleasure the place to be assigned me in the history of my country, and die contented with the belief, that I have contributed, in some small degree, to increase the value and prolong the duration of American Liberty.

To the end that the resolution of the Senate may not be hereafter drawn into precedent, with the authority of silent acquiescence on the part of the Executive Department; and to the end, also, that my motives and views in the Executive proceedings denounced in that resolution, may be known to my fellow citizens, to the world and to all posterity, I respectfully request that this message and protest may be entered at length on the Journals of the Senate.

ANDREW JACKSON.

April 15, 1834.

☞We extract the following paragraph from the speech of Mr. EWING, Senator from Ohio, upon the protest of the President. It places a digression of that high functionary in its proper light.

He says—

"Some of the closing paragraphs of the Protest are of a character so singular, that I cannot refrain, though it is stepping out of the way of sober argument, to notice them. He says, "the resolution of the Senate contains an imputation upon my private as well as upon my public character." Does this assertion merit an answer? What does he complain of? The resolution of the Senate pronounces certain acts, which he admits he has done, to be in violation of the Constitution: it is a question, arising from a construction of that instrument, whether it be so; and that construction involves, it seems, an imputation on his private character. And he adds, "I have lived in vain, if it be necessary to enter into a formal vindication of my character and purposes from such an imputation. In vain do I bear upon my person enduring memorials of that contest in which American liberty was achieved." Now, if this be true, and it is to me, as well as to the rest of this body, a new matter of history—if it be true, that boy or lad, he got hurt any where, or any how, and at any time, or by any accident, during the Revolutionary war, what effect ought it to have, or should it have had, if urged in time, in the grave judgment of the Senate, upon the construction of the Constitution. The Senate say to the President—you had no right to seize the public purse; the Constitution entrusts its custody to Congress; pray restore it. Hear the reply:—*You are mistaken in your construction of the Constitution; I got hurt when I was a boy in the time of the Revolution, and I have the scar on me yet.* This argument, if it be worth any thing, must be decisive of the question: for no man can answer it. If it be not, the next in its order is—*I commanded an army, and won a battle, in the late war.* These, sir, are, in substance, a part of the arguments by which the Constitution of our country is, it seems, to be settled between the great Departments of our Government!

"Tis true 'tis pity; pity 'tis 'tis true."

SEVERE TOUCH.

In a debate in the Senate, Mr. FORSYTH alluded to the warm reception of Mr. WEBSTER at Baltimore, and remarked—

"When he saw crowds parading the streets and huzzaing, he must be permitted to say that it was conduct unbecoming freemen."

To this Mr. CLAY replied in the following cutting manner: He said—

"He could not withhold his congratulations, that the gentleman from Georgia was about to leave his party. He had grown weary of the hurrahs. The shouts had become unpleasant to the ear. Perhaps, however, this was because his party got no more of these shouts, and *the grapes were sour!*"

One usurpation of power upon the part of the Executive follows another so rapidly, that we can scarcely find time to record them. The Senate has again been insulted by Andrew Jackson. A letter in Poulson's Advertiser, detailing the debate on the protest, furnishes these extraordinary facts.

"The curtain now drew up upon another scene, a most lively debate began on the question of order. In consequence of Mr. Sprague also observing that he had noticed on Thursday that there were expressions in the original, not now found in the printed copies, a desire to examine the original was expressed, when lo! and behold! it had been altered.

Loud enquiries were now made as to the when, the where, and the by whom. The clerk was told to make a statement, the document having been left in his possession. The trembling man now stated that it had been altered by Mr. Donelson, the private Secretary of the President of the U. States.

'State, sir, precisely, at what time he did alter it,' said Mr. Clay. 'On Friday morning the day succeeding to the one on which it was sent and read to the Senate, Mr. Donelson called on me and said there were some verbal mistakes which must be altered, and he altered them.'

'Then,' said Mr. Clay, 'I call upon the Senate and the whole country to witness, that the day after a document sent to the Senate by the President of the U. States was read, and debated, the President sends his Secretary to the Clerk of the Senate, alters the document, and sends it out to the people, with its most odious features concealed.'

Such is the state of things here. Never did men play a losing hand so wretchedly.

Major Downing again!

SENATE CHAMBER,

WASHINGTON, April 23d, 1834.

To my old friend Mr. Dwight of the New York Daily Advertiser.

Mr. Clay and Mr. Webster, and Mr. Preston, and all the folks of the Senate who were absent when the Gineral sent that Proclamation he called a "*Protest*" have got back again and the very day they took their seats, the Gineral had another hatchin' spell and jest as the Senators was goin' to examine into the natur of the first "Protest," Major Donalson brought up another one from the Gineral, pritty nigh agin the first; and my notion is, if the Senate holds on a spell, the Gineral will go on now hatchin' out Protests agin Protests till folks all about the country will begin to look into the Constitution themselves, and see what is written there, and when they do that—they'll find out it will take a good many *Protests* to convince them that the Gineral knows more about it than the folks did who made the Constitution. The hull matter now is pretty much in a nut shell, and if you'll jest keep your eye on't I'll crack it for you.

You see the Gineral got a notion, and he hangs to it yet, that every thing that belongs to the Government is his'n, because he thinks he is "The Government;" and the only way to account for this is, that one day when he was readin' about the powers and rights of the '*Gineral Government*,' one of the crooked hairs of his eye brow got in betwixt the glasses of his spectacles, and somehow made him think there was a kinder S betwixt *Gineral* and *Government*, and so he thought it was The 'Gineral's Government;' and as I have said afore, when he once gits a notion, he hangs to it like all natur. However, as I was saying, the Gineral said in his first '*Protest*,' that Congress had no right to blame him for anything he might do with the money, or any other property of *the Government*. Well I dont know yet who it was laid the next egg in his nest, but some one in lookin' into the Constitution found somethin' like this—"The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the Territory, *or other property belonging to the United States.*' And there is another ugly line in the Constitution that would take a good many hatchins to show that Congress haint got something to say upon pritty much every matter that the Constitution has put under its charge; for after pintin' out the *powers* that *Congress* has,—such as to lay and collect taxes—to provide for common defence and welfare—to borrow money—to regulate commerce—to regulate the value of money—and to do pritty much every thing that all the people would require to be done, as you'll see in the 8th section of the 1st article, it winds up by sayin' That Congress shall have the power '*To make all laws* for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States, *or in any department or officer thereof.*'

Now this means *somethin'* or it means *nothin'*; and my notion is, that there aint *nothin'* in that Constitution that dont mean *somethin'*; and afore the Gineral gits threw he'll find it will turn out so.

The more I look into the Constitution, the more I think that the folks who made it—ev'ry one on 'em had his eye teeth cut. If they had known that the people would always make jist such a man as the Gineral President, then, perhaps, the Constitution would'nt a ben much longer than the jint of the Gineral's finger—and somethin' after this fashion—

'There shall be a Congress composed of two bodies, one call'd the House of Representatives and the other the Senate; and congress shall make all the laws.

There shall be a President and he shall have the appintin' of all the officers, if the Senate agrees to it; and if the Senate don't agree to it, the President may wait till they go home and then appint who he pleases, to execute the laws *as he understands 'em.*

There that is pritty much all that would a ben necessary, but some how our old folks got a notion in their head, that seein' they had just been fightin' agin a Government where one man had nigh upon the hull power 'to reward his friends and punish his enemies,' they would fix things so that this could'nt be if the people would keep a sharp look out, and so they made a *constitution;* and the ony way I can account for their bein' so particular in writing down every thing so that no one can git round it in no way, and pintin' out how every thing is to be done, is that there was some folks among 'em (such as Washington, Adams, Madison, Jefferson and such like, who help'd make it too) and who might some how crawl into a side door and git some advantage over the rest on 'em.

Well now seeing the constitution is as it is, my notion is, the Gineral must be regulated by it pretty much as the other Presidents before him, unless the folks about him find out some way to git around it as the foreign importers are all the while trying to git round the tariff law.

Now I am amazingly puzzled to know what the Gineral means when he says, he allows that Congress has the right to pass laws, and rules and regulations regarding to money and other property of the Government, unless that property and money is by the laws to be put in charge of persons appointed by him, and then the Gineral says that Congress haint got nothin' more to do with it. This is pritty much the hull matter in dispute between the Senate and the Gineral.

The same thing once was tried by a tailor here jist arter I come here. I sent him some cloth and some buttons, to make me a new regimental coat jist arter the fashion of the old one, which I sent him as a pattern, and I tell'd him to cut it and make it jist so. Well he took a notion to have his own way, and when he sent the coat home along with the old one, it warnt no more like it than a swallow's tail is like a patridge's tail, and I sent it back and I raised all natur' about it, and the critter come and tell'd me as he was responsible for the cut of the coat and selected the woman who cut it out, I had no right to give any direction after the cloth and buttons left my possession. I had a right, he said, to give direction afore that but not afterwards. I tell'd the Gineral, and he was mad enuf agin the tailor for talkin' so.—Why says he 'Major, that tailor takes you and me for plagy dull folks I reckon,' and its jist so now, and I dont see how the Gineral has so soon forgotten that business, for their aint one grain of difference.

If the Gineral can ony get the Senate to agree to his notion, then you see it comes to this, that all the laws that Congress has made regulatin' the conduct of the Secretary of the Treasury, and tellin' him what his duty is that he should put the money in a safe place that congress names to him, and not to pay it away ony jist exactly as the law pints 'out, all amount to nothin', the Gineral would jist snap his finger at congress and all the laws and regulations too about the Treasury, for sein' that he appints the Secretary, congress has no right to make laws to regulate *his* secretary, so that every thing that is placed under the care of any one who the gineral appints (and he has the appintin' of pritty nigh all on 'em) congress haint got no right to regulate nothin'. They may make laws and regulations for *any thing*, but as soon *any thing* comes to be done by any officer the Gineral appints, then the Gineral takes the lead.

The officers are his officers, and Secretaries are *his* Secretaries; he makes the laws then, or its pritty much all the same—for if the officers and Secretaries don't execute the laws *as he understands 'em*, he turns 'em out and gits folks who will—and that aint all, he *takes the responsibility too.*

If the Constitution ony give the Gineral the right to turn out the Judges of the Supreme Court, then accordin' to his notion, things would be jist so there. He appints the Judges; but seein' that he can't turn 'em out, he can't make 'em understand the laws as he understands 'em—and so the Supreme Court haint got the same advantage that other folks have to the Gineral appints and turns out, and appints, till he gits the right sort.

I have got a notion in my head ever since the Gineral has got at hatchin' 'Protests' agin the Senate, that keeps me thinkin' all the while about it. There is some plagy cunnin' fellers about the Gineral, and some on 'em have been pritty streaked ever since the Senate has got on the track of the Post-office, and other accounts—(for tother House won't do nothin' about it so long as the Gineral has got a majority there)—but I'll tell a story and then you'll understand a leetle about my notion.

You've hearn me tell about old miss Crane's tavern, a leetle this side Downingville—and how the neighbors ustet git in there every night durin' winter, and talk politics—and some on 'em had some pritty considerable scores run up there agin 'em, for old miss Crane kept a store too, along with the tavern. Well some of these scores got to be pritty alarmin' agin Silenus Stiles; you remember Silenus, who used to bring the mail bag once a week, up there threw that country; and folks use to call him *old Stile*, when he'd come in all kiver'd with mud, and a considerable fuzzled—he was a willin' good natur'd critter as ever was, but plagy knowin',—and then there was Jesse Brownin, and Elam Knowles, and Peter Bliss, and a good many more, who had considerable scores at old miss Crane's; and to rights she tell'd 'em her creditors was pressin' her and she must settle up, and some on 'em must *wipe off* old scores. *Old Stile*, he gin Elam a look, and it went round, and one whisper'd to another, and to rights one on 'em went out, and in a little while there was a most dreadful cry of fire, and in he come, frighten'd eny most to death, and says he, 'run miss Crane,' says he, 'and git your bread and punkin' pies out of the oven, for the ovenhouse is all a-fire;' 'I know it,' says he, for I smelt the smoke, and the oven is so hot, you can't think;' and with that two or three more on 'em run out; and old miss Crane, as soon as she see that, she out too, for tho' she know'd it was a mistake, and that the oven was bakin' accordin' to its natur' yet she wanted to prevent the folks from drawn the bread and pies out on't. As soon as she got out old Stile he started to the well, and begun to draw water like all posset, and he swash'd it round inside the bar, and over the old lady's papers and chalk marks; and afore they got back from the oven the bar room was all afloat, and wash'd out as slick as a whistle; then she wanted to know old Stile's notion, and he tell'd her he was afraid the fire would git into the bar room to rights, and scorch all her accounts, and that would be the worst thing that ever was. Well, it turn'd out that the oven was jist as old miss Crane said it was, ony doin' its duty; but it was a considerable spell afore it was found out why some on 'em got a notion the oven was afire; but poor old miss Crane was hearn to say a hundred times arter that, it would aben dollars and dollars in her pocket, if she'd let folks cry fire, and she'd stuck to her accounts; for then old Stile would'nt a ben frightened so as to bring so much water in the bar, and wash'd out all the chalk marks, and destroyed all the papers; but as he was a willin' crittur, and good natur'd too, she never blam'd him; and old Stile, and a good many more on 'em have ben hearn to say, if it had'nt ben for that alarm of fire in the oven in time, there is no tellin' what a scorching all on 'em would a got from the bar room papers and chalk marks.

Your friend,

J. DOWNING, Major,

Downingville Militia, 2d Brigade.

Shocking Incidents.

The occurrence of a fire in New Orleans, on the 10th ult. has led to a disclosure of circumstances of a horrifying character. The Courier of that day has the annexed particulars:

"A fire broke out this morning in the kitchen of Madame Lalaurie, corner of Royal and Bayou streets, which was soon wrapt in flames. It was known to some of the neighbors, that the upper part of this building was used as a prison, and that it was then tenanted by several unfortunate slaves loaded with chains. Information of this fact was communicated to Judge Canonge, who instantly waited on Mr. Lalaurie, and asked permission of that gentleman, in a polite manner, to have the slaves removed to a place of safety; when the latter, with much rudeness, replied, that "there were those who would be better employed if they would attend to their own affairs instead of officiously intermeddling with the concerns of other people." The flames gaining rapidly on the building, orders were given to break open the doors, which being promptly obeyed, a most appalling sight was presented, in the shape of several wretched negroes emerging from the fire, their bodies covered with scars and loaded with chains! Amongst them was a female slave, upwards of 60 years of age, who could not move. Some young men carried her to the city guard house, where the others, six in number, were also conducted, to be protected from the cruelty of their owner. We saw one of these miserable beings. The sight was so horrible that we could not scarce look upon it. The most savage heart could not have witnessed the spectacle unmoved. He had a large hole in his head, his body from head to foot was covered with scars and filled with worms!!! The sight inspired us with so much horror, that even at the moment of writing this article we shudder from its effects. Those who have seen the others, represent them to be in a similar condition.

We forbear a further description of this revolting spectacle, as it can hardly be agreeable to the feelings of our readers.—We hope the Grand Jury will take cognizance of this unparalleled outrage, and bring the perpetrators of it to the punishment they so richly deserve.

The Louisiana Advertiser remarks—We are sorry to be obliged to copy the above article, which may give a coloring to the bad opinion expressed and sought to be disseminated against us in the north. But as proof that our population are not generally composed of such monsters as Mdme. Lalaurie, we have, however much we may be opposed to mobs, the pleasure, as citizens of New Orleans, of stating that last night the infuriated populace assaulted, and, in their just indignation, sought the wretch, but not finding her, demolished her dwelling and destroyed her property.

But we leave the subject to judicial investigation, assured that Justice will be done, and the guilty be brought to punishment.

The Bee of the 11th ult. says—"The populace have repaired to the house of this woman, and have demolished and destroyed every thing upon which they could lay their hands. At the time of inditing this the fury of the mob remained still unabated, and threatens the demolition of the entire edifice."

The Bee of the 12th says—The popular fury which we briefly adverted to in our paper of yesterday, as consequent upon the discovery of the barbarous and fiendish atrocities committed by the woman Lalaurie, upon the persons of her slaves, continued unabated the whole evening before last and part of yesterday morning. It was found necessary for the purpose of restoring order, for the sheriff and his officers to repair to the place of riot and to interpose the authority of the state, which we are pleased to notice, proved effectual, without the occurrence of any of those acts of violence which are common upon similar occasions. We regret however, to state that previously some indignities had been shown to Judge Canonge, who ventured to expostulate with the assailants upon the propriety of ceasing their operations, and that during the same, deadly weapons were in the hands of many persons, a resort to which at one time was seriously apprehended. Nothing of the kind, happily, however, transpired.

Nearly the whole of the edifice is demolished, and scarcely any thing remains but the walls, which the popular vengeance have ornamented with various writings expressive of their indignation and the justness of their punishment.

The loss of property is estimated by some at $400,000; but others think this calculation exaggerated. It must however, have been very great indeed, as the furniture alone was of the most costly kind, consisting of pianos, armoirs, bufets, &c. which were removed to the garret and thrown from thence into the street, for the purpose of rendering them of no possible value whatever.

This is the first act of the kind that our populace have ever been engaged in; and although the provocation pleads much in favor of the excesses committed, yet we dread the precedent. To say the least of it, it may be excused, but can't be justified. Summary punishments, the results of popular excitement in a government of laws, can never admit of justification, let the circumstances be ever so aggravating.

NATCHEZ, April 7.

Atrocious Act.—Yesterday evening, about 6 o'clock, as the steamboat Splendid was leaving the landing, a shot was fired from a house near the wharf from whence the boat started, and killed one of the passengers. The boat immediately returned, and the corpse was brought on shore.—This is the third time, and from the same house, that persons have been shot on board of boats leaving this place, in the former cases, two persons were wounded. Three persons are now lodged in jail, taken on suspicion, and the Coroner's inquest is yet investigating the matter.—We shall therefore say nothing more on the subject at present. The citizens of Natchez, we have no doubt, will take care that no more atrocious act of the kind be perpetrated, at least, from the same house.

The man who was killed was from New Orleans, in which city he had been working at his trade—black-smithing.—His name is Barney Norman, and is said to have been a man of good character. He was formerly from Little York, Penn. but previous to going to New Orleans, had resided at Yellow Banks, Kentucky, to which place he was about to return when he was killed. He was about 30 years of age. We shall endeavor to be well informed concerning the whole transaction, and the causes from first to last, connected with the death of Mr. Norman.

ROBBERY AND ATTEMPT AT MURDER!!

COLUMBIA, (Tenn.) April 12.

A daring and horrid outrage was perpetrated here last night. A few minutes after 10 o'clock, the groans and vomiting of some person, who seemed to be in deep distress and agony, arrested the attention of one of our citizens. It was raining and excessively dark. On the enquiry, 'What's the matter?' he answered, 'I am sick.' The voice of Parry W. Porter, the Cashier of the Union Bank, was recognized. He was wet and covered with blood, having received a violent blow on the head, and a stab in the left side. These wounds had been inflicted about seventy or eighty feet from the door of the Bank, where his hat and pocket knife, &c. were found. How long he had remained insensible is unknown. He had scrambled about half the way back, marking his path with blood.

The keys of the Bank had been taken from his pocket, the vault entered, and $19,800 taken. Energetic measures were instantly adopted to detect the perpetrators of this bold and cruel piece of villainy, but no circumstance has yet transpired to direct suspicion to any body. We only know that murder has been attempted and robbery effected. Mr. Porter only remembers that he stept out on business, and knows nothing of having been knocked down. He thought he was only sick, and never knew he was hurt, till he was brought to the light and seen blood. He is badly injured, but it is hoped not dangerously. No sort of blame is imputable to him.

No honest man in this orderly community could have feared such an outrage. The Bank has no where a more faithful, or a more competent officer. He is not only a man of business habits but *every inch a gentleman.* I need not tell you there is excitement here. Never before did I see so much concern felt for any man, or so much indignation manifested against any crime.

TERRY H. CAHAL.

AWFUL CALAMITY.

We copy from the Kittanning (Armstrong co. Pa.) Gazette and Columbian, the following account of a most distressing occurrence.

"On the night of Friday the 18th inst. the house and barn of Capt. Jonx C. KISSINGER, of Toby township, in this county, were consumed by fire, and what is most shocking to relate, *nine of his children perished in the flames!* The parents were absent on a visit to Mrs. Kissinger's father's, a distance of about eight miles. Out of eleven children, two only are left—one an infant, which the parents had with them, the other a daughter of 8 years of age, who was away from home. The way the fire originated is not known, and it was not discovered till about 9 o'clock the following morning. One horse and a large quantity of grain was consumed; in short, nothing was left in or about the house or barn unconsumed.

A gentleman who had been present at the scene of the calamity, subsequently called upon us, from whom we learned a few additional particulars. The sufferers were from nineteen years of age downwards. So far as could be observed, the bones were in the same relative position in which they slept, which leads to the belief that they were smothered in their beds by the smoke before the flames reached them. One only had gone to a different part of the house. Awful as was the agent of their death it was probably attended with but little suffering: The unhappy parents, we are told, were at first (and very prudently too) only informed of the destruction of their property. The father returned on Saturday, but the mother remained at her father's until the next morning, still ignorant of the extent of her loss.—When she arrived, she surveyed for a moment, the smoking ruins, *and then asked for her children.*—Let the reader imagine, if he can, the effect of the shocking disclosure.

It is a remarkable circumstance, and one calculated to heighten if possible the distress of these parents, that their oldest child, was burnt to death some years since.

A horse and a yoke of oxen were burnt. A dog that lay in the barn, was burnt, and his bones were found in the place he was accustomed to lie. Two large hogs were consumed in the pen, although the door was open.

On Sunday the bones of the children were collected, deposited in a coffin and buried, in presence of a large concourse of sympathising friends and neighbors. An impressive discourse was delivered at the grave by the Rev. Mr. M'Garraugh.

It would be but mockery in us to attempt to excite, or to heighten, by any reflection of ours, the feelings of commiseration which must burst forth in every feeling heart upon the perusal of the above narration. We do not remember of having heard of a visitation of Providence upon a single family so overwhelming, so desolating, so fraught with every circumstance of wo, as this. We are persuaded that every thing which lies in the power of kind neighbors will be done to restore peace, and impart consolation to the few afflicted members of this family that have survived the shocking tragedy; but that merciful Being who does not willingly afflict the children of men, has seen good to present to their lips a cup of sorrow which he alone can sweeten.

PHILADELPHIA, April 29.

COL. CROCKET.

Yesterday, at twelve o'clock, the Hon. DAVID CROCKET visited the Exchange, attended by a vast concourse of citizens.—On his being invited to the east front of the Exchange, he was received with the welcome cheers of the assembled multitude. He then addressed the people in his own peculiar and happy manner, to the following effect:

Friends and Fellow Citizens,—In the first place, I have to thank you for the very kind reception you have given me; and in the second place, I shall say a few words about the conduct of our government.

Gentlemen,—I have known Andrew Jackson a long time: I have fought by his side; and at that time he was an honest man, and, I think, had a strong mind. But he is in the hands of men of *bad grit*, who have no object but their own aggrandisement. During the last administration, a hue and cry was raised against it for its extravagance and waste of the public money. It was therefore determined to have a more economical government, and for this purpose we elected Andrew [illegible]

Well, gentlemen, said the Colonel, with his usual good natured smile, this *economical* government has increased our annual expenditure *nine millions of dollars!* (Cheers.)

Gentlemen,—seven months ago, this was the most flourishing country in the world. Look at it now; and what do you see? You behold your commerce

suspended; your laborers wandering about for employment; your mechanics starving; and above all, you see the best currency in the world changed into bad! Gentlemen, what is all this for? To gratify the will of a superannuated old man! A man whose popularity, like the lightning of heaven, blasts and withers all that comes within its influence. His leading object, in all the mischief he has done, has been to destroy the best monied institution on earth. But, gentlemen, will you submit to this experiment? (Cries of Never, never!). Gentlemen, I am obliged to you for your kind reception, and for your attention to what I have now said.

He then bowed, and retired within the Exchange, amidst the plaudits of a highly gratified assemblage of his fellow citizens. He was afterwards received on the west side of the building, by a crowd of admirers, who accompanied him to the U. States Hotel. *Am. Daily Adv.*

CHARLES CARROLL HARPER, to guard against misrepresentations of the Speech which he delivered at the Public Meeting in Baltimore on Wednesday last, has caused a report of his Speech to be published. *It does him honor.* The sentiments to which he gave utterance on the occasion are worthy of his lineage. Our circumscribed space will not allow us to insert the whole Speech in our columns, as we could wish; but we cannot deny ourselves the pleasure of introducing to our readers the following extract from it. *Nat. Int.*

Extract from Mr. Harper's Speech.

"The signs of the times, fellow-citizens, are indeed portentous. I may be mistaken—I hope I am—but I think I clearly see that a conspiracy exists in this country—nay, in this Government—against the very existence of the Senate of the U. States. Far from me to impute to the President any such design; he is an honorable and an honest man. Far from me to impute such plans to any of his *constitutional* advisers. But it cannot be denied, for it cannot be concealed, that there is at Washington a cabal, secret but not unseen, who take advantage of the President's impetuosity of character, and his prejudices, and perhaps his want of acquaintance with public affairs, to urge him on to acts, of which he does not perceive the end, and for which those base advisers are not responsible themselves.—When I voted for Andrew Jackson, I did not vote for this cabal; and while he remains under their control, I will not regard him as the man whom I humbly labored to exalt. I shall look upon him as I do upon all other men, as "enemies in war, in peace friends," I will sustain him when I agree with him, and oppose him when I do not. For himself, personally, I have more than feelings of respect—I have feelings of affection; and the day when he shall emerge from behind the curtain of that cabal that obscures him now—the day he shall discard those irresponsible advisers, unknown to our Constitution and moral habits, and worthy only of the anti-chambers of a royal palace, who have thrown a temporary tarnish on his well-earned fame—that day shall be a day of jubilee for my heart.

He has been made to appeal to our sympathies and passions. He need not have appealed to my sympathies, they are all with him. He need not have appealed to our passions, if his arguments were sound. He reminds us of his gray hairs, his long service to the State, his Revolutionary wounds. For his gray hairs, in your name, I tell him, we respect him; for his great services we revere him and are grateful; for his wounds, we honor him; but, for his invasion of our rights, we will oppose him. He calls upon us by his vast personal popularity, to rally around him: I tell him, that, with this free and intelligent people, *men* are nothing—*principles* are every thing.

Such is the eventful crisis, fellow-citizens, in which our country stands. What shall be done? shall we submit? Shall the American Senate become "the mute inglorious slaves" of the Executive?—Never! never! LET US STAND BY THE SENATE IN THE DAY OF THIS ASSAULT.—If we must choose between an Executive and a Senate, our liberties will be more secure without an Executive than without a Senate. Remember that when the Roman Senate was silenced, the Roman people were enslaved."

DAUPHIN IN MOTION.

A great Democratic Whig meeting was held in Harrisburg, on the 22d ultimo. It was one of the largest, we are informed, ever witnessed in Dauphin county, and was composed of farmers, mechanics and others from the several townships, all animated with a zeal becoming men who are determined to fly "*to the rescue*" of the constitution. The resolutions which are spirited and well written, proclaim Whig principles—they denounce the encroachments of the Executive, and the shameless abandonment of principles for men, now characteristic of the Jackson party. They recognise the democratic doctrines of 1798, "the rights of the states and the union of the states." They express the opinions that the Senate is the legitimate barrier against consolidation—that so long as its constitutional powers are undiminished, the rights of the States are safe—the corrupting influence of Federal patronage will be exerted in vain—the encroachment of Executive power will be checked, and the strides towards despotism will be arrested. The resolutions speaking of the late attempts of the Federal Executive to degrade the Senate into a mere registry of the will of one man—to take away its constitutional power of advising the President and confirming his appointments to office, and to menace, threaten, and reproach it, for resisting usurpation and checking the lawless exercise of despotic power—as subversive of the rights of the States, dangerous to the liberties of the people, and threatening revolution, anarchy and civil war.

An opinion in regard to the usefulness of a National Bank, in regulating the currency of the country, is expressed, but this question is very properly regarded as one of minor importance, to that relating to the usurpations of the President. The true question is, whether the bleeding constitution of the country shall be snatched from the rude hands of executive usurpation—Whether the sword and the purse of the nation shall be united in the hands of one man—Whether the public faith shall be violated—Whether the people's money shall be seized contrary to express law, and removed from an institution under the supervision of Congress to a number of irresponsible corporations—Whether the laws and the constitution shall be trampled under foot, and indeed whether our liberties are to be swallowed up in a despotism and our free republic converted into an elective monarchy.

Presentment.—The Grand Jury of Davidson county, North Carolina, have presented Andrew Jackson, President of the U. States, as having disappointed the reasonable expectation of the voters of that county who had supported him under the belief that he would reform instead of increasing the abuses which have crept into our government. So far from this, say the Grand Jury, he has done more by a hundred fold to subvert the Constitution and change the form of Government than any or all of his predecessors put together. The Grand Jury goes on to specify his acts.

THE EXPLANATION.

Mr. Clay put a question in the Senate on Friday, to which we should like to have heard some answer. It was, whether on Saturday night last previous to the explanation which appeared on Monday, there had not been a meeting of certain individuals, who, without consultation with the President, concerted the explanatory protest, which was then carried to him to sign and to which he put his name. No answer was given. *U. S. Telegraph.*

The occasion was embraced, at the Election in Jefferson county, in Virginia, on Monday week, to take the sense of the People on the question of the restoration of the Public Deposites to the Bank of the U. States. The number of votes taken was 299; of whom 275 voted in favor of the restoration, and 24 against it.

General JACKSON has the power to allay the existing excitement—to restore tranquility and prosperity to the country—to render us a happy and united people. He has but to speak the word, and it is done—and he may then pursue "the even tenor of his way" for the balance of his term. No patriotic man wishes to see the country continued in a ferment; and no President, but General Jackson, would hesitate for a moment in rectifying a false step, which has cost the nation so dearly. Let him, then, set to the good work in good faith, and the wounds of the country will be healed. Let him advise with his honest friends, and discharge the dictation of Amos Kendall and his despicable crew, and public prosperity and public liberty may yet be preserved. *Balt. Chron.*

The Maryland State Colonization Society have succeeded in purchasing and commencing the settlement of a tract of land at Cape Palmas, in Africa, to which they have given the name of Maryland. It contains about 100 square miles. The land is said to be of excellent quality and well timbered, and, in point of salubrity, one of the most desirable spots on the western coast of Africa. The country around is not infested with swamps and mangroves as elsewhere. The harbor of the territory is represented as decidedly the best from Sierra Leone to Fernando Po, affording a perfectly safe anchorage for the largest vessels within pistol shot of the shore.

To the credit of the society, and their agent in the purchase, James Hall, Esq. it should be remarked that the bargain with the natives was concluded upon the most reasonable terms, and in a shorter time, probably, than any treaty of the kind was ever before effected, without the intervention of spirituous liquors. *Balt. Gaz.*

ST. LOUIS, April 17.

Dreadful Accident.—By an arrival from Upper Mississippi, we learn, that the steamboat *St. Louis*, bound for Galena, collapsed one of her boilers on the 12th inst. by which *twelve or fourteen persons were either killed or seriously wounded.* The accident happened while endeavoring to pass the Des Moines Rapids. We understand that the stern of the boat struck upon a rock and careened her over—the water in the boilers of course running to the lower side. In this situation the boat remained for twenty minutes, or an half hour, when she righted, and the sudden return of the water into the boiler produced an instantaneous explosion. The names of the sufferers, as far as we have been enabled to gather them, are—Perkins, the Engineer, killed; Miss Moore, blown overboard and lost; Mrs. Moore and son, dangerously scalded, and three other children killed; Mrs. Luckett, from Mill creek, Ill. badly scalded; Jane Moore, [illegible] the account left; three Germans dangerously scalded, and three other persons slightly injured.

☞The Hon. Richard Rush, formerly Secretary of the Treasury, and Minister to England, has been appointed Secretary to the Bank-investigating committee! *Tempora mutantur!*

ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG, Pa. May 5, 1834.

☞The wagon price of Flour in Baltimore, on Saturday last, was $4 75 to $4 87.

☞The School Law will be published in our next paper.

☞The attention of the Young Men of this County, is particularly directed to the call for a meeting on the 17th. It is a response to the Young Men of Philadelphia.

☞The Virginia Election, so far as heard from, stands Jackson 36—opposition 74—more than two to one. Total heard from 110—remaining to be heard from 24. Jacksonism has been completely "used up" in Virginia.

☞Mr. MILLS, the æronaut, made a second ascension in his balloon, on last Thursday, at Baltimore; and was completely successful. His greatest height was 2¼ miles. He landed safely a few minutes before 7—travelling, it was calculated, about 50 miles in 3 hours. He went across the Chesapeake Bay, a distance of 14 miles, in 17 minutes! "At 40 minutes after 5, Mr. M. encountered a violent snow-storm, with the thermometer down to 34°. Besides being obliged to endure its pellings, he was subjected to a thorough drenching from the melted snow, which thawed as it fell on the balloon, and ran down from its neck into the car immediately under it. At the same time, also, a body of clouds passed beneath him, and he lost sight of the earth altogether! The storm, however, soon passed off, and except the drenching, left him unharmed." Mr. M. is a young mechanic of Baltimore.

☞The number of petitioners to Congress, in favor of a restoration of the Deposites, or a re-charter of the Bank, is officially stated at 114,000—whilst the number approving the President's course is only 8,000!

REJECTED AGAIN!

The National Intelligencer of Friday says—Just as our paper was going to press, we learned that the Senate (which had been for some hours sitting with closed doors) had again rejected the four Government Directors of the U. States Bank, who had been already once rejected by the Senate and re-nominated by the President. This second rejection took place, we learn, by the signal majority of *thirty* votes to *eleven!*

Concurred in by members not only of both parties, but of all parties, as we are informed, this decision speaks a language to the President stronger than any which he has yet heard from that body, and which he cannot misunderstand. The injunction of secrecy having been removed from the proceedings, we shall of course lay them before our readers at the earliest moment possible.

[☞The Message of the President re-nominating the Directors, is more insulting to the Senate than the Protest. We are pleased to find that even some of his own friends recorded their votes against this fresh indignity.]

Wm. J. Duane, Esq.

At the late meeting of the Citizens of Adams county, resolutions were passed, approbatory of the conduct of this gentleman—which gave rise to the following correspondence; the publication of which will, no doubt, be gratifying to most of our readers.

Gettysburg, April 10, 1834.

WM. J. DUANE, Esq.

Dear Sir:—A meeting of the citizens of Adams county, Pennsylvania, the most numerous and respectable ever convened, of a political nature, was held in Gettysburg, on the 5th of April, inst. at which the following Resolutions, amongst others in relation to the present crisis, were *unanimously* adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the conduct of WM. J. DUANE, Esq. late Secretary of the Treasury, in choosing rather to part with a dignified station, than to do an act, by the direction of the President, which he conscientiously believed to be wrong, merits the approval of all interested in the purity of the principles of our government.

"*Resolved*, That the freemen of Adams county have felt a lively interest in the course he has pursued; and take the present opportunity of expressing to him their entire confidence in the purity of his motives, and their thanks for his fearless resistance of the encroachments of Executive power.

"*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to WM. J. DUANE, Esq. late Secretary of the Treasury."

It is a source of high gratification to me, to be the medium of communication of the foregoing resolutions to you, feeling, as I do, the most exalted respect for that purity of principle, and firmness in the discharge of duty, which have characterized your official career.

By the same mail, I forward to you a Paper containing all the Resolutions adopted by the meeting; from the tenor of which you may judge of the feeling which pervades the great majority of the people of the County of Adams.

With sentiments of the highest respect, &c.

ROBERT G. HARPER,
Secretary, on behalf of the Officers of the Meeting.

REPLY OF MR. DUANE.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26, 1834.

Dear Sir:—Your letter of the 10th inst. informs me, that my conduct, as a public agent, has been recently commended by the most numerous and respectable meeting, of the citizens of Adams county, ever convened upon a political occasion; and I scarcely need say that I am sincerely gratified at the circumstance. I am gratified, not merely at the compliment paid to myself, but at the manifestation of anxiety on the public account, that is given in the patriotic proceedings of your fellow citizens.

It is sometimes said that the men of the present day do not possess the spirit, which animated the achievers of American Independence; but I do not concur in the sentiment. However designated or divided, the great mass of the people have and can have but one object, the honor and welfare of their country; and they are as unwilling as their predecessors were to relinquish any of the rights, to which "the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them."

But although the sons have the spirit of their sires, I confess it is exceedingly difficult to keep it in action. The *theory* of our Institutions is beautiful; their founders intended that the *majority* of the people should *deliberately* select their most virtuous fellow-citizens as their agents, and that those agents should have but one object, the happiness of the whole people. What, however, has been the reality? unless in times of high excitement, political duty has been neglected by a great portion of the people, and thus elections have been but too often mere controversies between factions. Consequently a minority has sometimes ruled, not because public spirit was extinct, but because it slumbered.

In all free states *a few* at last mastered *the many*, and such must be our own fate, unless we attend to our duty. Few, if any, of our fellow-citizens know oppression except by name. The course and degree of our prosperity have been unexampled; so that like many of the children of wealthy parents, we do not truly estimate the fruits of anxiety and toil. We spare no pains to improve our farms, our houses, and our condition as *men*; but we seem to think political labor thrown away, and forget that the value of houses, lands and labor, depends upon the performance of our duty as *citizens*. No farmer expects a new crop without having sown new seed. It is not enough that he labored last year, he must labor every year; and such must be our course with our political farm, or the weeds of corruption will become so rank that the sword of despotism alone can extirpate them.

So sensible was the great law-giver of Athens of the importance of all the citizens exercising their political rights, that he introduced a law, declaring every freeman *infamous and subject to a fine* if he failed to execute his political duty on any trying occasion. The evil which he apprehended is obvious; he knew that the public liberty would be sacrificed between contending factions, *unless disinterested citizens would act for their country with such zeal as guided them in their own personal concerns.*

These observations may seem to be so self-evident as to make it a matter of surprise, that I should thus formally make them; but truths are often inoperative because they are palpable, and a long enjoyment of health imperceptibly diminishes apprehension of its loss. There are times when the people should particularly look into the meaning of party distinctions and designations, and when they should strictly compare *profession* with *practice*. The present is, I think, one of those occasions. There is a confusion of party names, but there can be only one description of principles. "*Names are mere bubbles*," said Gen. Jackson, in his letter of May 4, 1824, to Mr. Geo. Kremer, "the tree is best known by its fruit."

Be pleased to make my respectful and cordial acknowledgments to your fellow citizens. I refer them to their worthy chairman for evidence, that the instance which they have commended, was not the first in which I preferred principles to men. When I served with him in the legislature, twenty-four years ago, I preferred duty to the Constitution and Laws to a mere support of a party measure; I was denounced for doing so, but I lived to see my conduct ultimately commended by those who had reproved me. In like manner I anticipate with certainty the time, when my resistance against executive encroachment will be approved of by many of those, who now seem to think I should have preferred the wishes of a man to the maintenance of principle.

For the gratifying manner in which you have made known the sentiments of your fellow-citizens, accept my sincere thanks, and believe me

Truly and respectfully, yours,

W. J. DUANE.

R. G. HARPER, Secretary, &c.

Communicated.

Union Ticket.

At a meeting composed of citizens of the borough of Gettysburg, of all political parties, held at the house of A. B. Kurtz, on Friday evening last, it was deemed expedient to form a Ticket for Borough Officers, without distinction of party, to be supported at the election on Tuesday next. The following Ticket was unanimously adopted, and is recommended to the Citizens of the Borough, of all parties:—

BURGESS,
Michael C. Clarkson.

COUNCIL,
Sampson S. King,
George Kerr,
David M'Creary,
[illegible]
Edwin A. Atlee.

STREET AND ROAD COMMISSIONERS,
John Cress,
Jacob Culp.

☞We have been requested to state, that Mr. Atlee, (on the Union Ticket for Council,) has declined, and that the name of Samuel S. Forney is substituted; also David Sweney, in room of Mr. Cress.

The Philadelphia papers state that difficulties have already occurred between the Committee of Investigation and the agents of the Bank of the U. States and the officers of the Bank. The Committee, it is said, persisted upon prosecuting the examination in secrecy, and demanded possession of the books. This the Bank refused—but offered the Committee every facility for a full examination, conducted openly, and in the manner of the last committee.

Cream of Tartar, rubbed upon soiled white kid gloves, cleanses them very much.

MARRIED,

On the 10th ult. by the Rev. William Paxton, D. D. Mr. *John Grimes*, to Miss *Polly Hoke*—both of Hamiltonban township.

On the 8th, by the Rev. Mr. Lekieu, Mr. *Henry Wageman*, to Miss *Catharine Foller*—both of Mountpleasant township.

On the 17th, by the same, Mr. *John Dellone*, to Miss *Nancy Patterson*, daughter of Wm. Patterson, Esq.—all of Berlin.

On the 22d, by the Rev. S. D. Finckel, Dr. *Alexander H. Russell*, of Virginia, to Miss *Susan Kephart*, of Taney-town, Md.

On the 24th, by the Rev. J. Ruthrauff, Mr. *George Heffer*, to Miss *Catharine Weber*—both of Abbotts-Town.

On the 27th, by the Rev. Mr. Gutelius, Mr. *Jacob Dilzler*, to Miss *Susanna Wolf*—both of this county.

DIED,

On Thursday last, at the residence of her son-in-law, (Mr. Thomas Menaigh,) in this borough, Mrs. *Elizabeth Smith*, in the 75th year of her age.

On the 10th ult. Mrs. *Susanna Reiff*, wife of Mr. Christian Reiff, of Mountpleasant township.

On the 24th, near Hanover, Mrs. *Magdalena Heagy*, wife of Mr. Joseph Heagy, in the 49th year of her age.

Young Men's Meeting.

THE Young Men of Adams County, opposed to the arbitrary assumption of unconstitutional powers by the President of the United States, are requested to meet at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, on *Saturday the 17th day of May, inst.* at 1 o'clock.

MANY.

May 5th, 1834. 2t

IMPOSTOR!

FINDING that a man of middle stature, full face, and black hair, is traversing the Diocess of Philadelphia, and seeking eleemosynary aid, under the assumed character of a Catholic Priest, I deem it necessary to inform the Public, that the individual referred to is not a Priest, but a Lay-man of dissipated habits, and unworthy of the charitable aid which he implores.

Given under my hand, at Gettysburg, this 29th day of April, 1834.

†FRANCIS PATRICK KENRICK,
Bishop, &c.

[May 5.] 3t

Wanted Immediately,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

TWO APPRENTICES

TO THE

Coach-Trimming Business.

Boys from the country would be preferred. JOHN GEISELMAN.

Gettysburg, May 5. tf

Turnpike Election.

THE Stockholders in the *York and Gettysburg Turnpike Company*, are hereby notified that an Election for Officers of said Road, will be held at the house of George Ickes, in Abbotts-Town, on the *Fourth Tuesday in May, (27th inst.)*, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock. C. WEISER, *Sec'y.*

May 5. te

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the Firm of

COOPER & ODELL,

was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to them, will please settle the same with THOMAS J. COOPER, at his Store in Gettysburg; and all persons having claims against the Partnership, will present the same for settlement. They return their thanks to their friends and customers for the liberal encouragement they received.

THOS. J. COOPER,
PERRY J. ODELL.

May 1, 1834. 3t

Six Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 12th ult. an Apprentice to the Cabinet-making business, named JACOB KINERT, aged about 20 years. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension—but no charges.

L. SHARP.

Gettysburg, May 5. 3t

Notice is hereby Given,

TO the Legatees, Creditors, and other persons concerned, that the ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned, will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams County, for confirmation, on *Tuesday the 3rd day of June next*, viz.

The account of Margaret McNair, Executrix of the Estate of *Samuel McNair*, deceased.

The account of Joseph Carl and Joseph R. Henry, Executors of the Estate of *Peter Ickes*, deceased.

JOHN B. CLARK, *Reg'r.*

Register's Office, Gettysburg, May 5th, 1834. tc

Notice is hereby Given

To all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

SOLOMON BOWER,

LATE of Latimore township, Adams county, deceased, viz. Mary (widow), Elizabeth, intermarried with Abraham Asper, Amy, intermarried with Joseph Hughes, Ephraim Bower, Rebecca, intermarried with Michael Plum, Maria, intermarried with Henry Spahr, Daniel Bower, and Moses Bower—that an

INQUEST

will be held on *Saturday the 24th day of May, inst.* at 10 o'clock, A. M. on the premises, on a Tract of Land, situate in Latimore township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Benjamin Bower, Joseph Bower, Isaac Bower, and others, containing One Hundred and Twenty-six Acres, more or less, on which are a one & a half-story log Dwelling-house, a log Barn, and other Out-buildings—to make partition thereof to and among all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, if the same will admit of such partition, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole; but if the same will not admit of such partition, then to part and divide the same to and among as many of them as the same will accommodate; but if the same will not admit of division at all, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole thereof, then to value and appraise the whole undivided.

JAMES BELL, JR. *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, May 5, 1834. tf

TO MY CREDITORS.

TAKE Notice, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pa. for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth; and that they have appointed *Tuesday the 3d day of June next*, for hearing me and my Creditors, at the Court house in the borough of Gettysburg, when and where the latter may attend if they think proper.

JACOB EICHELBERGER.

May 5. 3t

☞York Gazette insert three times, and charge this Office.

ATTENTION!

THE 1st Battalion of the 80th Regt. will parade for inspection, at Hunters-Town, on *Friday the 16th*—and the 2d, at Millers-Town, on *Saturday the 17th of May next*, at 11 o'clock.

The Courts of Appeal will be held on *Monday the 9th of June next*—for the 1st Battalion, at the house of Wm. Bailey, Franklin township; for the 2d, at Wm. M'Cullough's, Cumberland township.

M. C. CLARKSON, *Col.*

April 28. tp

Battalion Orders!

THE *American Union Battalion* of Volunteers, will parade for drill and inspection, in the borough of Gettysburg, on *Monday the 19th of May next*, precisely at 10 o'clock, A. M.

By order of the Major.

DAVID SCOTT, *Adjutant.*

April 28. tp

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of *George Havenstein*, deceased, late of Tyrone township, are desired to pay the same to the subscriber without delay. And all those who have claims against said Estate, are requested to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

C. F. KEENER, *Adm'r.*

April 21. 4t

LAST NOTICE.

I have already given Notice to those indebted to me, that my Books and Notes are in the hands of S. R. RUSSELL, Esq. and that I am much in want of money. *The 15th day of June* IS NOW THE LIMIT. All neglecting to pay by that time, may most certainly expect suit brought against them. Those that neglect this notice, I hope will not censure me, as suit will be brought indiscriminately after that time.

GEORGE ARNOLD.

April 28. td

NOTICE.

THE account of WM. M'CURDY, acting Trustee of *Sebastian Troyer*, and *Elizabeth Troyer*, Lunatics, is filed in the Office of the Prothonotary of Adams County, and will be presented at a Court of Common Pleas, to be held in and for said County, at Gettysburg, on *Tuesday the 3d day of June next*, for confirmation and allowance.

GEORGE ZIEGLER, *Proth'y.*

April 28. tc

NOTICE.

THE account of JACOB WORTZ, Trustee of *Francis H. Wickey*, is filed in the Office of the Prothonotary of Adams county, and will be presented at a Court of Common Pleas, to be held in and for said County, at Gettysburg, on *Tuesday the 3d day of June next*, for confirmation and allowance.

GEORGE ZIEGLER, *Proth'y.*

April 28. tc

STRAY COW.

CAME [illegible] residence of the subscriber, living in Reading township, Adams county, about the 19th ult.

A Red Cow,

with a white head, and a piece off the left ear; about ten years old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

STEPHENSON JOHNSTON.

April 28. 3t

POETRY.

"SWEAR NOT!"

"Swear not at all; neither by Heaven, for it is God's throne; nor by Earth, for it is his footstool."

O! swear not by thy God, vain man!
Thy mightiest strength is frail;
Thy longest life is but a span—
A brief, a mournful tale:
But from thy lips be praises heard,
Not oaths or songs profane;
Remember He hath said the word—
"Take not my name in vain."

And swear not by the Holy Heaven!
It is the Almighty's throne,
Nor by the burning stars of even,
For they are all his own;
Rather arise at early day,
Look on the glorious sun,
Swear not; but bow thee down and pray
To Him, the Holy One.

Swear not by Earth—the beauteous Earth,
The footstool of His power:
He gave its every glory birth
In the primeval hour.
List to the loud rebukes that roll
From ocean, earth, and air;
Let the deep murmurs move thy soul
To worship—not to swear.

O! swear not by that Blessed One,
Whom God the Father gave,
His well-belov'd and only Son,
A world from sin to save:
But weep that thou so oft hast been,
False deities before—
Turn to thy Saviour and repent—
Depart and sin no more.

And swear not by thine own weak name!
For thou art but a slave
Of pain and sorrow, sin and shame,
Of glory and the grave;
Thy boasted body is but clay,
Born of the dust you tread;
And soon a swift approaching day
Shall lay thee with the dead.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The last moments of Wirt.—A correspondent of the Richmond Compiler, who was present at the demise of this truly great man, describes his last moments as follows:—"As the last flickerings of life were failing—while his family, and the friends who had watched with them, grouped round his bed, and in silent, deep attention to the awful scene, all held their breath, and their hearts and pulses stood still, a few soft, low notes, from a pet bird, which had before been so silent that its presence in the room was unnoticed, fell with startling sweetness on the ear. Only once before, during his illness, had it been known to sing. On the preceding day, at the conclusion of the last act of devotion in which he ever joined, these same soft notes had mingled with the solemn Amen."

Female Courtship in Rome.—The women of Rome know nothing of those restraints which delicacy, modesty, and virtue, impose upon the sex in northern Europe. A Roman lady who takes a liking to a young foreigner does not cast down her eyes when he looks at her, but fixes them upon him long and with evident pleasure; nay she gazes at him alone when she meets him in company, at church, at the theatre, or in her walks. She will say without ceremony to a friend of the young man, "tell that gentleman I like him." If the man of her choice feels the like sentiments, and asks, "are you fond of me?" she replies with the utmost frankness, "Yes dear." In this simple and unembellished manner commence connexions which last for years, and which, when they are dissolved, plunge the man into despair. The Marquis Gatti lately shot himself, because on his return from Paris, he found that his mistress had been false to him.

The *Shaddock* contains generally thirty-two seeds, two of which only will reproduce Shaddocks; and these two it is impossible to distinguish; the rest will yield some sweet oranges, others bitter ones, others again forbidden fruit, and in short all the varieties of the orange; but until the trees are actually in bearing, no one can guess what the fruit is likely to prove; and even then the seeds which produce shaddocks, although taken from a tree remarkable for the excellence of its fruit, will frequently yield only such as are scarcely eatable.—*Lewis's Jour.*

Miseries of School-masters.—To be obliged to manage two score of young urchins, Pa and Ma's favorites, who want own way in every thing—for half price rather than starve.

To be blamed by the employer for being too severe; by one for dismissing school too early—by another, because his children do not get home in time to put up the ducks, bring in night wood, and feed the pigeons; by another, because he whipped Tommy—by another, for detaining "my dear little Susan" by way of correction, after school was dismissed; by another, because Billy Numps had not made equal progress in Arithmetic with James Diligence, when twenty Solomons could not make him understand the difference between two and two, and the patience of Job would become exhausted in learning the numscull to read intelligibly. In short, in trying to please every body, he pleases nobody; but on the contrary receives a horse load of blame, a scanty allowance of *pennies*, a walking ticket, with, perhaps, "seek your fortune elsewhere."—*Westchester Herald.*

Dignity in Walking.—A poor Irish laborer, seeing one of our fashionable dandies strutting through one of the new streets near Belgrade square, went modestly up to him and said, "I beg your honor's pardon, but would ye be after tellin' me the rint of this house? I want to know for a raison I have." "Get away, fellow," said the dandy, "how should I know the rent? I know nothing about the house." "I beg your honor's pardon, sir," said the Irishman, "but from the manner you walked, myself thought the whole sthreet belonged to ye! aye, faith, and the next sthreet too, for the matter o' that, by my soul and conscience I did, sir."

MIDDLE-CREEK Factory.

THE Subscriber takes the present opportunity of returning his thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, and informs the Public, that he still continues at the well-known Establishment on Middle-creek, 2 miles from Emmitsburg, owned by the Rev. David Pfoutz, where he will, with great promptness,

Card Wool into Rolls,

OR MANUFACTURE IT INTO

Cloths, Cassinetts, Blankets, and Flannels,

at prices to suit the times. As the Factory is in complete order, he assures all those who may favor him with their custom, that their work shall be done in the best manner.

FANCY DYEING

done at the said Factory, such as Indigo Blue, Scarlet, Red, Yellow, Green, Pink, &c.—*Also, all kinds of*

CARPETING

Manufactured from the Fleece.

For the accommodation of those who live at a distance, Wool and Cloth will be received, after the 12th of May, at the following places, viz.:

Myers' Mill, in Hamiltonban township,
Blythe's Store, in Millers-Town,
David Eicker's Mill, on Middle-creek,
Epley's Store, on Marsh-creek,
Christian Witmer's, on Tom's-creek,
Black's Mill, on Rock-creek,
McSherry's, at the Two Taverns,
Lambert's (formerly Delaplane's) Tavern, near Taney-Town;
Eline's Store, near Null's Mill;
Capt. Stuss's;
Baugher's Store, in Emmitsburg,
Gourley's Tavern, in Gettysburg, and
Wm. Work's Tavern, near Gettysburg:

where he will attend once in every two weeks to receive and deliver work.

N. B. It is requested of those who send Wool to the above places, to be particular to attach their names, with written directions, thereto.

☞Price of Carding and Manufacturing, as low as at any Factory in the neighborhood.

SAMUEL ARTHUR.
AARON ARTHUR, *Carder.*

April 28. tf

The General Insurance Company of Maryland,

With a Capital of 300,000 Dollars,

HAVE opened an Office in Hagerstown, Washington county, Maryland, for the convenience of the neighboring Towns and Country, in Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia—

Where they will insure against
LOSS BY FIRE;
Also—On LIVES;
GRANT ANNUITIES; and
RECEIVE ENDOWMENTS.

This Office will receive Money on Deposit, payable ninety days after the same is demanded—and until the payment thereof, interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, shall be paid, quarterly.

JOHN DAVIS, *Agent.*

Nov. 18. 1y

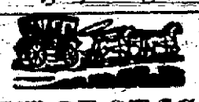
NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Mr. ABRAHAM SCOTT, Sen. late of Liberty township, deceased, are requested to pay the same, to the first named Executor, on or before the *first of August next*; and those who have any claims, are requested to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

WILLIAM SCOTT, } *Ex'rs.*
SAMPSON S. KING, }

April 7. 4t

Gettysburg & Hagers-Town



LINE OF STAGES.

THE public are informed, that a line of Stages has commenced running between Gettysburg and Hagers-Town, connecting with the Philadelphia line at the former place, and with the Wheeling line at the latter—ensuring a prompt passage from Philadelphia to Wheeling.

STOCKTON & STOKES.

March 31. tf

DOCTOR HENRY BELTZ'S
Celebrated & Infallible

Worm-destroying Syrup,

Sold at the Apothecary & Drug Store of
SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, July 29. tf

N. B. Recommendations as to its efficacy can be given. It is so pleasant, as to be palatable to children.

Westminster Hotel.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends & the public generally, that he has taken the above

Establishment,

formerly kept by Isaac Shriver, Esq. in Westminster, Frederick [illegible] where he is now prepared to accommmodate Travellers and others, in the best manner. The Yards, Pumps and Stabling are all in good order; and he hopes, from his long acquaintance with the business, to be able to give general satisfaction to such as may be pleased to favor him with a call. Respectfully,

JOHN MURPHY, Jr.

Westminster, April 14. 3t

Fresh Goods.

DICKEY & MILLER

RETURN their thanks to their friends and the public generally, for past favors, and would now inform them, that they have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore,

A Neat Assortment of Seasonable

DAY GOODS,

among which are super and low-priced Prints, Ginghams, Fancy Shawls and Handkerchiefs, Gros de Nap. Silks, Green Berraze for Veils, Linen and Cotton Goods for Gentlemen's wear, Vestings, Iren Linen, (very cheap) Domestic Muslins, Ladies' Dunstable and Leghorn Hats and Bonnets, Palm-leaf Hats, &c. &c.—*Also*, a general assortment of

Groceries & Queens-ware,

Ladies' Prunella Shoes, Men's Pumps, Fine & Ground Allum Salt,

Also—an additional supply of

BOOKS & STATIONARY,

&c. &c. all of which they offer cheap to suit the times.

Gettysburg, April 21. tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public generally, that he has removed from his old stand, to the building directly opposite Mr. Newman's Tavern, in West York-street, where he will constantly keep on hand, and make promptly to order, all kinds of Gentlemen and Ladies'

BOOTS and SHOES,

of the best materials, and at prices to suit the times. He returns his sincere thanks to the public for the patronage he has hitherto received, and hopes to receive a continuance of their favors.

N. B. An ***Apprentice*** is wanted by him immediately. An active lad will meet with favorable terms.

DANIEL BALDWIN.

April 21. tf

GETTYSBURG
Female Academy.

THE encouragement which this Institution has received from the Public, has induced us to make a brief statement of its course of instruction, that Parents and Guardians may be able to judge of its merits.

Course of Instruction, and Text Books.

	Per Qr.
Reading, Penmanship, Oral & Written Arithmetic, (Emerson's North American Arithmetic,) and Composition,	$3 00
English Grammar (Murray's with corrections,) Ancient, Modern, and Sacred Geography, (Woodbridge's Rudiments, and Woodbridge's and Willard's Universal Geography) with use of the Globes,	$4 00
Ancient & Modern History (Goodrich's, Hale's, & Grimshaw's,) Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, with a full course of Experiments, (Jones', with Lectures,) Botany, with numerous colored engravings, drawings, and specimens, (Mrs. Lincoln's with Lectures) Elements of Mineralogy, with specimens (Comstock's), Elements of Geology, Algebra, (Colburn's) Geometry, (Euclid's Elements,) Elements of Astronomy (Wilkins') with Atlas of the Heavens and Celestial Globe, Keith on the Globes, Rhetoric, (Blair's Lectures abridged,) Moral Philosophy, Political Economy, Evidences of Christianity (M'Ilvaine's,) History of the Christian Church (Goodrich's,) Sacred Scriptures,	$5 00

For the Latin, French, & German Languages, Music and Drawing, a reasonable extra charge will be made.

The Institution is under the superintendence of the Rev. JOHN H. MARSDEN, A. M. a gentleman who has had much experience in teaching. The services of a Lady have been recently secured as an Assistant, whose talents, qualifications and experience, it is believed, peculiarly fit her for the station. French and German are taught by a Gentleman educated in France, and who writes and speaks both these languages with ease & accuracy. Those who desire it, will receive instruction in Music, on the Piano, by a Lady from Baltimore. It is expected arrangements will also be made, by which Young Ladies may be taught to perform on the Guitar, by a first-rate master. A Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus, and Cabinet of Mineralogy, have been procured for the use of the School. Arrangements have been made for boarding those from abroad, whose parents may desire it, in a family of high respectability, where every necessary attention will be paid to their health and morals, and where their conduct will be under the general supervision of the Teachers. The situation of the town is extremely healthful and pleasant. The Institution is at present in a very flourishing condition, containing about Fifty Pupils, from three different States.—Boarding $1 50 per week.

S. S. SCHMUCKER,
J. F. MACFARLANE,
JOHN HOUCK,
J. B. McPHERSON,
WM. McCLELLAN,
THOS. C. MILLER,
ROBT. G. HARPER,
} Trustees.

Gettysburg, April 14, 1834. tf

BIBLE DICTIONARY,
UNION QUESTIONS,

And all other Publications of the American Sunday School Union, for Sale at the Sunday School Depository, Gettysburg.

☞Cash paid for Linen and Cotton Rags at this Printing-Office.

Notice is hereby Given,

TO the Legatees, Creditors, and other persons concerned, that the ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned, will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams County, for confirmation, on *Tuesday the 3rd day of June next*, viz.

The account of Jacob Bohn and Geo. Bohn, Administrators of *Philip Bohn*, deceased.

The account of George Bushman, Andrew Bushman, and Wm. Craiglow, Executors of the Estate of *Andrew Bushman*, deceased.

The account of Daniel Geiselman and John Baumgardner, Administrators of the Estate of *George Geiselman*, deceased.

The account of Jacob Dight, Guardian of *Louisa Mary Ann Yedgerline*.

The account of Wm. S. Cobean, Administrator *de bonis non*, &c. of the Estate of *James Sweney*, deceased.

The account of Michael Hoffman and Jacob Schlosser, Guardians of *Elizabeth, Catharine, John*, and *Michael Geminter*, minor children of Michael Geminter, deceased.

The account of David Bosserman, Administrator of the Estate of *Mary Bosserman*, deceased.

The account of David Eicker, Guardian of *John Hoke*, minor child of Joseph Hoke, deceased.

The account of David Eicker, Guardian of *Mary Hoke*, minor child of Joseph Hoke, deceased.

The account of Catharine Miller and Daniel Miller, Administrators of the Estate of *Lewis Miller*, deceased.

The account of Thomas C. Miller, Administrator of the Estate of *Jacob Stoner*, deceased.

The account of Peter Smith, Administrator of the Estate of *Peter Follar*, deceased.

The account of Peter Smith, Administrator of the Estate of *Eve Follar*, deceased.

The account of Henry Wortz, Administrator of the Estate of *George Thoman*, deceased.

The account of John Myers, Administrator of the Estate of *John Hildebrand*, deceased.

The account of John Cashman, Administrator of the Estate of *David Moose*, deceased.

The account of Samuel B. Wright and John Rex, Administrators of the Estate of *Frederick Eicholtz*, deceased.

The account of Thomas Reid, Administrator of the Estate of *Andrew Winrott*, deceased.

The account of Wm. Nickle, Administrator of the Estate of *Sarah Nickle*, deceased.

The account of Wm. Nickle, Administrator of the Estate of *Arthur Nickle*, deceased.

The account of Fleming Gilliland, one of the Administrators of the Estate of *Wm. Gilliland*, deceased.

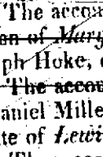
The account of Joseph Gilliland, one of the Administrators of the Estate of *Wm. Gilliland*, deceased.

The account of Andrew Thomas, Executor of the Estate of *Henry Settle*, deceased.

JOHN B. CLARK, *Reg'r.*

Register's Office, Gettysburg, } tc
April 28th, 1834. }

FRESH DRUGS
AND
MEDICINES,
&c. &c. &c.



SAMUEL H. BUEHLER

HAS just returned from Baltimore, with a large assortment of

Fresh Drugs & Medicines,
Paints, & Dye-Stuffs,
GROCERIES, &C.

All of which are warranted of the best quality, and will be sold on as moderate terms as at any establishment in Gettysburg. He returns his thanks to the public for the very liberal encouragement he has received, and hopes their patronage may continue.

Gettysburg, May 27. tf

THE
National Portrait Gallery
OF
DISTINGUISHED AMERICANS.

THIS work is now in a course of publication, and those parts already issued, may be confidently appealed to as an evidence of its claims to public favor. Its design is, to present the Portraits, engraved on Steel in the highest style of the art, with concise but accurate Biographical Sketches, of the most eminent citizens of our country. It is conducted by J. Longacre, of Philadelphia, and James Herring, of New-York, under the superintendance of the Board of Directors of the American Academy of Fine Arts. It is issued in monthly parts, each containing Three Portraits engraved on steel, with not less than twenty-four pages of letter-press, at 75 cents per number, payable on delivery, or at $6 a year, if paid on the first delivery of the work.

☞Persons who wish to [illegible] men of the work, can do so, by applying to

SAML. H. BUEHLER,
Druggist, Gettysburg,
Who is Agent for the Publishers.

Jan. 27. tf

HANDBILLS,

Neatly & expeditiously executed at the office of
"THE SENTINEL."

Brigade Orders.

THE Enrolled Militia of the Second Brigade, Fifth Division, Pennsylvania Militia, are required to be paraded and trained, as follows, viz.:

In Companies, on *Monday the 5th day of May next*, at such places as their Commanding Officers may direct.

In Battalions, as follows, viz.:—The 1st Battalion of the 90th Regiment, on *Monday the 12th*; the 2d do. of do., on *Tuesday the 13th*; the 1st Battalion of the 89th Regiment, on *Wednesday the 14th*; the 2d do. of do. on *Thursday the 15th*; the 1st Battalion of the 80th Regiment, on *Friday the 16th*; and the 2d do. of do. on *Saturday the 17th days of May next*; unless the Commanding Officers shall direct Regimental Trainings instead thereof.

The *York and Adams County Liberty Battalion*, the *American Union Battalion*, and the *Conowago Battalion of York and Adams Counties*, will meet for drill and inspection, at such time and place as the Commanding Officers may direct.

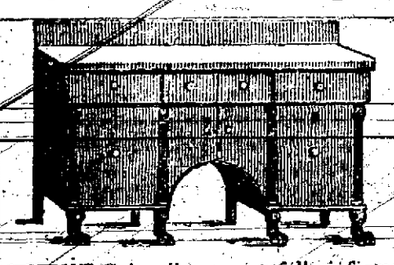
The Volunteers within the bounds of the Brigade, not attached to the Battalions, will meet with the Militia for drill and inspection.

The Appeals—For the Militia, on *Monday the 9th day of June next*; for the Volunteers, on *Monday the 3d day of November next*.

SAMUEL E. HALL,
Brigade Inspector, 2d Brig. 5th Div. Pennsylvania Militia.

March 17.

Cabinet-Making.



THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he continues the above business, in all its various branches, at his Shop one door north of Mr. Gourley's Tavern—entrance from the alley.

☞***His Furniture Room*** is one door north of Mr. Ziegler's Tavern, on Baltimore-street, where he has on hand, and will manufacture to order, the best

FURNITURE,

Of all descriptions, such as

Sideboards, Bureaus, Tables,
CUPBOARDS, BEDSTEADS,
CRADLES,

and every thing in his line, on the most moderate terms, and in the most fashionable manner.

The encouragement he has heretofore received, has exceeded his highest expectations; and he hopes, by a strict attention to business, to merit and receive a continuance of the public favor.

All kinds of Country Produce, or even CASH, will be received in exchange for Furniture.

☞He is also prepared with a handsome HEARSE for the conveyance of the dead, and will attend, with great promptness, to the making of

COFFINS.

He invites the Public to call at his Furniture Room, and examine the articles he has on hand; and if he has not any thing suited exactly to their taste, he will manufacture such as they may desire, promptly, and on the most pleasing terms.

L. SHARP.

Gettysburg, Feb. 24. tf

CABINET-MAKING.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues the above business, in all its various branches, at his Shop near *Mummasburg*, where he has on hand, & will manufacture to order, the best

FURNITURE

of all descriptions, such as first-rate and well-finished *Sideboards, Bureaus, Cupboards, Tables, Bedsteads, Cradles*, or any thing else in the Cabinet-making line. So come, one and all—married and unmarried—and supply yourselves with work made out of the best seasoned materials by good workmen.

One part of my trade I would not forget to mention—that having a good HEARSE for the conveyance of the dead, I am prepared to make

COFFINS,

at a moment's warning, should it any time become necessary.

Neither would I forget to return my sincere thanks to the public for the liberal support I have received the past year, and hope, by strict attention to business, and a desire to render satisfaction, still to merit and receive a like encouragement.

JOHN STAMBAUGH.

March 10. 6t

ORATION,

DELIVERED BEFORE THE
Phrenakosmian Society of Pennsylvania College,

At their Third Anniversary Celebration, by

HON. JOHN REED,

For Sale at the Apothecary & Drug Store of
SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, March 17. tf

LANCASTER GLUE.

A large supply of the above article, just received, and for sale by

SAM'L H. BUEHLER, *Druggist.*

Gettysburg, Jan. 20. tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of JOHN BLACK, late of Cumberland township, deceased, are requested to pay to HENRY BLACK, one of the Executors, on or before the *fifteenth day of August*; and those who have any claims, are requested to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

HENRY BLACK, } *Ex'rs.*
GEORGE KERR, }

April 14. 4t

Piano Forte.

FOR SALE, a new and superior *Piano Forte*, of Mr. Joseph Hisky's manufacture, Baltimore, of elegant finish. For strength and sweetness of tone, delicacy of touch, and faithfulness of workmanship, it is unsurpassed by any made in this country; and one of his select, of the kind. It can be seen at Mr. Harper's.

March 24. tf

GARDEN SEEDS.

THE following are for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of the subscriber:—

White Cabbage Seed,
Early Washington Pea,
" Blood Turnip Beet,
" Paris White Onion,
" Scarlet Radish,
" White Sallad,
White Flake Turnip,
Large Green Cucumber.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

March 17. tf

MEAD's, RUSH's, & CHAPMAN's
Anti-Dyspeptic Pills,

AN effectual remedy for *Dyspepsia*, or *Indigestion*, in its most complicated form, such as loss of appetite, nausea or sickness of the stomach, belching up of water, which is sometimes tasteless, but most commonly sour, heart-burn, or what is called sour stomach, costiveness, lowness of spirits, commonly called hypo., gnawing pain in the stomach, flatulence, or wind in the stomach and bowels, emaciation, or wasting of the body, with great weakness, particularly of the legs—

Sold at the Apothecary and Drug Store of
SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

De La Monteral's Columbian Vegetable Specific,

Is the most valuable remedy ever yet discovered for the cure of *Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Spitting of Blood*, and all diseases of the *Breast and Lungs*. Prepared by J. BOYD, Philadelphia. It composes the disturbed nerves, gives strength to the Lungs, repairs the appetite, improves the Spirits, &c.

Bill of Directions accompanying each bottle of the Specific, pointing out in a conspicuous manner all the symptoms in their different stages of the diseases, and particular directions respecting the treatment while using it, together with many well authenticated certificates of cures, &c.

In consequence of the great and increasing demand for this specific, the proprietor is enabled to reduce the price to 75 cents per bottle, thereby enabling it to come within the reach of all persons.

A fresh Supply received and for sale by appointment.

Dr. Chapman's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.

These Pills have been successfully used by thousands who can testify to their superior efficacy (over many other remedies, now in use) for the cure of Dyspepsia in all its complicated forms; they give strength to the debilitated organs of digestion, repair the appetite, remove nausea and sickness of the stomach, habitual costiveness, head-ache, Palpitation of the Heart, and many other nervous affections. They contain no Mercury, nor do they sicken the stomach, they are a mild and safe cathartic; there is no restriction in diet or drink or exposure to wet or cold while using them. Bill of directions will accompany each box of Pills, which will fully explain their effects.

From the well known reputation of these pills for many years, the proprietor (J. BOYD, Philadelphia) deems it unnecessary to give any further detail of them. A fresh supply has been received, and for sale by appointment.

Dr. Wesley's Infant Drops.

A Medicine possessing such peculiar qualities is one much sought after, but seldom obtained. It is the most certain, safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public for the various diseases of infancy and Childhood, as those of mature age. The proprietor offers it with the guaranty that it is entirely a vegetable preparation, and contains no mercury in any form, nor any other deleterious ingredient. Its virtues as a Family Medicine, are invaluable, and can be taken by the infant of a day old, with as much safety as by an adult. It has been used with unparalleled success in the following diseases: Pains in the Stomach and Bowels, Cholic, Restlessness, Convulsions, Cholera Morbus, &c. These drops have the happy and salutary effect of affording immediate relief, without leaving behind them that dull, drowsy and listless state which usually follows the use of narcotic remedies. A single trial will convince the most incredulous of their happy and salutary effects.

The above Medicines for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER, in Gettysburg, and JACOB DANNER'S, in Emmitsburg.

Nov. 4. tf

SWAIM'S PANACEA,

FOR the cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, Syphilitic and Mercurial diseases, Rheumatism, Ulcerous Sores, White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver and Skin, general debility, &c. for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, May 20. tf

HULL'S PATENT TRUSSES.
COMMON - - DO.

FOR Sale at the Apothecary & Drug Store of S. H. BUEHLER.

Sept. 16. tf